Numb. 8152.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday September 7. to Saturday September 11. 1742.

Whitehall, September 11.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Forreſter, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship the Leopard, dated in Gibraltar Bay the 19*th of Auguſt* 1742.

ON the 9th Inſtant, between Cape St. Mary's and Cadiz, I ſaw a Ship ſtemming right in for the latter Place, and as ſhe lay immediately in my Rout, I fired two Shot at her, and brought her to. On Examination I found her to be a Spaniard, of about two hundred and odd Tons, laden with Log-wood, Cochineal, and Cocoa, and ſeveral other Sorts of Dyes, the Names I don't know; Canary Wines, four Camels, and a great Preſent, yet unknown, for the King of Naples; as alſo a Biſhop, and Prieſt, a Spaniſh General, and other Spaniſh Officers, with great Sums of Piaſters.

The Emperor's Commiſſorial Decree to the Aſſembly of the Empire at Francfort, concerning the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Peace and general Security of the Empire.

JOſeph William Erneſt, Landgrave of Furſtenberg, &c. principal Commiſſary of his Imperial Majeſty Charles VII. to the preſent Diet, &c. After having received theſe our Orders, we ſhall communicate to the Miniſters, Ambaſſadors, and Envoys here preſent on the Part of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, that whereas by the Commiſſorial Decree of the 15th of May laſt, his Imperial Majeſty has already made known his paternal Concern, and his extreme Attention for the general Welfare of the Empire, and for its internal Peace, and conſequently his extreme Deſire of obviating and removing every Thing which might ſpread ſtill wider the Flame of War contrary to his ſtrong Inclination toward Peace; ſo he had really began, and had already taken ſome ſerious Steps towards proving his ſincere Inclination and Bent towards Peace, and for reſtoring as ſoon and as advantageouſly as poſſible to our dear Country, the Peace which has been interrupted upon Account of the Auſtrian Succeſſion.

In Conſequence of his Confidence and paternal Affection for the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, he had began to give Aſſurances, by a farther Decree, and by a convincing Declaration made to the holy Roman Empire, that his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, for the Sake of ſparing, if poſſible, the German Blood, ſo valuable and ſo noble, was ready to forget his own Intereſt, and that of his Electoral Houſe, and that, inſtead of continuing the War, into which he had been drawn by the Obſtinacy of his adverſe Party, he was ready to enter into equitable Negociations, to conſent to an Armiſtice, and conſequently to cauſe all the Auxiliary Troops called in to ſupport his Rights of Succeſſion, to return immediately home, and to quit Bohemia and Bavaria, as well as the whole Empire, and that he was even diſpoſed ſtill this once to yield Bohemia to the Court of Vienna: However, under the expreſs and juſt Condition, that their Troops ſhould directly evacuate all Bavaria; that ſome Conditions ſhould be previouſly ſettled; that all Hoſtilities on either Side ſhould forthwith ceaſe, and that his Majeſty ſhould enter upon the entire Poſſeſſion of his indiſputable Hereditary Dominions, and that, under the Mediation of the Roman Empire, and of other Princes to be invited thereto, a laſting general Peace ſhould be negociated. But as the moſt equitable Overtures made ſince, at Paris, to the Sieur de Steinville, Miniſter of the Great Duke of Tuſcany, by the Crown of France, the Ally of his Imperial Majeſty, have, contrary to all Expectation, been rejected, in ſuch Manner, that it is evident, as well from thence, as from the certain Accounts which have been received from other Parts, that the ſaid Court of Vienna, far from coming into what is openly juſt, deſigns obſtinately to continue the Hoſtilities already carried to an Exceſs, and to refuſe with the ſame Paſſion all other amicable Propoſitions that might be made to her; ſo the ſaid Allied

Allied Crown has found herſelf thereby under an abſolute Neceſſity of ſending, without Delay, another numerous Army of Auxiliaries, in order to deliver thereby from total Ruin the Auxiliary Troops ſhut up near Prague, to ſupport more effectually the known Rights of Succeſſion of his Imperial Majeſty, and to put an End to the Hoſtilities and Violences which are ſtill committed in his own hereditary Dominions.

And as by the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, his Imperial Majeſty hopes to come thereby at what belongs to him by Nature and Birth, before God, and the impartial World; he hopes at the ſame Time to be thereby put in a Condition, not only to procure a more ſolid and advantageous Peace, but alſo to be able to protect effectually the whole Empire in Quality of a Chief zealous for its real Welfare and conſtant Tranquility. For theſe Reaſons his Imperial Majeſty has not only been willing to acquaint the aſſembled Empire with the Approach of theſe new Auxiliary Troops, which the conſtant Obſtinacy of his adverſe Party has forced him to have Recourſe to, how willingly ſoever he would have avoided ſo to do for his own and the Empire's Sake; but he has likewiſe been willing to cauſe this moſt gracious Aſſurance to be added thereto, that they ſhall not only obſerve an exact Diſcipline in the Territories through which they paſs, but that they ſhall alſo encamp every where in the open Country, and that they ſhall pay in ready Money, by Commiſſaries appointed for that Purpoſe, for all the Forage, Wood, and Relays for which they may have Occaſion. To which End, and for the exact Obſervance of all this, his Imperial Majeſty has named and ſent on Purpoſe a Commiſſary of his own, viz. his Privy Counſellor Count Lewis of Furſtenberg, &c.

In theſe Circumſtances, his Imperial Majeſty's conſtant Love of Peace inclines him always to deſire, that if the holy Roman Empire has ſtill any ſufficient Expedient for reinſtating him in the actual Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, without continuing the War; and if together with that, they can procure to him an equitable Satisfaction as due for his notorious Rights of Succeſſion, they will offer it, and be the Mediators therein, with ſome other Princes whom they might invite: And his Imperial Majeſty promiſes not only to give Ear thereto, but to concur in it alſo ſo far as may contribute to a ſpeedy Peace, and laſting Tranquility; thinking it highly neceſſary, conſidering the preſent Circumſtances, that in order to attain this View of Pacification, the Electors and States of the Empire ſhould put themſelves into a Situation that might give Weight and Efficacy to their declared Sentiments, and raiſe his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire to ſuch a Reſpect, as that Foreign Powers ſhould have Reaſon to court and cultivate the Friendſhip of the Empire.

That being effected, his Imperial Majeſty would be diſpoſed and inclined to contribute, like a common Father, every Thing on his Part that might tend to procure the future Repoſe of the Empire.

Francfort, Auguſt 11. 1742.

A Circular Reſcript ſent by her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archdutcheſs of Auſtria, &c. to all her Miniſters at Foreign Courts.

MARIA TERESIA, *&c.*

THere has appeared ſome time ſince a Decree, with the Title of a Commiſſorial Decree of the Emperor, dated on the 11th Inſtant, which, as is pretended, regards the reſtoring of the Tranquility of the Empire and of the Publick Security. We have Information from good Hands, that the firſt Draught of it very much differed from that which has lately been printed: For though it did not at all aim at a true, ſincere, juſt, and convenient Reconciliation, neither regarded the Security of our native Country either for the preſent or for the future, towards which we have always been diſpoſed and are ſtill ſo, and that conſequently much might have been objected againſt its Tenour; yet the Poiſon of it was much more concealed. There was no mention made in it of *a pretended Right that was to be kept in Reſerve*, and what is the principal Point, it ſeemed the Intention was to be for the future directed much more by the Councils of other Powers, than by thoſe of France: But after the Reſolution was taken at Verſailles to overwhelm Germany, already oppreſſed by *pretended Auxiliary Forces*, with a new French Army, the firſt Glimpſe ſoon vaniſhed away, and they were obliged at Francfort to change their Language and Stile, ſuitably to the Chains they unhappily had loaded themſelves with: A plain and ſure, but at the ſame Time melancholly Proof, that the Decrees and Reſolutions of this latter Place, abſolutely depend on the Deliberations of another juſt named.

We foreſaw the ſad Conſequences that would be drawn on the Electorate of Bavaria, even before the War began; neither did we fail to forewarn a Prince ſo cloſely allied in Blood to our Houſe of Auſtria, for the publick Good of the Empire, and for his own Sake, with the Intent of drawing him off from the inſupportable Yoke of France, to avoid the inevitable Conſequences that would attend *the calling in of French Auxiliaries*, for the Support of his Pretentions ſo openly unjuſt.

It is notorious to the whole Empire with what Haughtineſs and Contempt theſe Repreſentations have been rejected, how much thoſe Auxiliaries have been relied on, how by them ſeveral Territories, as well as Bavaria itſelf, Auſtria and Bohemia, have been oppreſſed and laid waſte; how an abſolute Power was granted them every where, nay, how by an incomprehenſible Infatuation, thoſe who called them, yielded to them their own Fortreſſes.

Who

Who would have expected, after ſuch undeniable Facts, and after every thing had fallen out exactly as we had foretold it, when we adviſed againſt the admitting of thoſe Auxiliaries, that we ſhould be loaded with the Hatred of the Empire, and that theſe very Foreign Auxiliaries ſhould be employed to exerciſe unheard of Hoſtilities againſt our Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions, guarantied in the moſt ſolemn Manner by the whole Empire? They might as well lay to our Charge, certain Inſtigations, little becoming Chriſtians, which we are able to prove; the ſharing out of our own Dominions, minuted by the Court of France, in open Violation of Treaties; the Threatnings of forcing us to ſubmit to that Partition upon the Ramparts of Vienna; the pretended excluding us from our Royal and Electoral Vote of Bohemia; that Tranſaction, by which the Law of Nations was violated in the Perſon of our third Miniſter of the Embaſſy; the violent Method by which he was excluded from the Deliberations relating to the Empire, and others beſides. There is no doubt but Divine Juſtice would not permit, that ſo unjuſt Deſigns ſhould ſucceed. Now that on the other Side they have not obtained thoſe Advantages they had promiſed themſelves from thoſe *Auxiliaries* which they own they have called in; they on a ſudden talk of *a Diſpoſition for Peace, of a true Deſire of ſpeedily reſtoring that Tranquility they themſelves have interrupted*, though they would not give ear to it before for near two Years paſt. So difficult is it not to contradict one's ſelf, as ſoon as one goes about colouring an unjuſt Thing.

Great Streſs is laid on their paternal Cares for the Empire, at the Time when without the previous Conſent of the Empire, without the Approbation of the Electoral College, contrary to the fundamental Laws, and eſpecially to the Capitulation acknowledged on the other Side for valid, and confirmed by Oath, they kindle afreſh the Flame of a War almoſt extinct, and which they might have quench'd in another Manner, and more to their own Advantage; and when out of Friendſhip for a foreign Crown that violates the Peace, far from delivering the Empire from her Troops, they introduce into it anew a greater Number of them, and think they have done ſufficiently, when, after thoſe Troops are actually on their March, they give Notice of it to the Empire, having firſt taken that idle Precaution of naming a Commiſſary to prevent all the Vexations that are to be apprehended.

Our Conduct has been quite otherwiſe from the Beginning, and ſhall be ſo always, that is to ſay, upright, unalterable, and ready to contribute to the publick Welfare. As we have not been frightened at the Number and Superiority of our Enemies, but relying on the Almighty and the Juſtice of our Cauſe, have all along conducted ourſelves with Firmneſs in Dangers; ſo our perfect Inclination for Peace is always the ſame as it has been in the Times of greateſt Diſtreſs. Nothing ſhall be wanting on our Side, that *for this once* (to which Term all the Profeſſions of a peaceable Diſpoſition in the foreſaid Commiſſorial Decree are very deliberately confined) the Empire be ſpeedily delivered of thoſe foreign Gueſts, nay, that it be free from them for the future alſo.

It is in vain to alledge the Anſwer we have preſcribed to Count Steinville, though we have communicated it, as in Juſtice we ought to do, to our Allies. However it was not our Deſign to lay a Streſs upon it with others: But ſince the Court of Bavaria pretends to wreſt the true Senſe of it, we cannot diſpenſe with inſerting it here at length.

THE Queen has been as attentive as it was humanly poſſible, not to give any Shadow of a Pretence to her unjuſt Enemies for attacking her. And the Cardinal Fleury muſt know better than any Body her pacifick Sentiments. No Sort of Regard was had to them, at the Time when it was thought they might be able to oppreſs her. The Queen has in her Hands authentick Proofs of all the Ill that was deſigned her, to a Degree even to loſe Sight of Chriſtianity. The Hopes of ſucceeding therein are now vaniſhed, and a great Change has happened in Affairs. However they have beforehand ruined and ravaged her Dominions, overturned the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire, oppreſſed the Liberty of Germany; and it was not the Fault of France, that the Houſe of Auſtria was not entirely annihilated, which it was pretended indeed did no longer exiſt; and all this has been done without the leaſt Regard to the Treaties, and to the moſt ſolemn Guaranties. It was even boaſted, that they would give Laws to the Queen upon the Baſtions of Vienna. And what was aimed at was nothing leſs than to impoſe the Yoke upon Germany, and upon all Europe. The Cauſe of the Queen is therefore become the Cauſe of all the Princes of the Empire, who are true Patriots, and of all thoſe Powers who have at Heart Tranquility, and Independance. The Point is, to ſecure both the one and the other, with their Concurrence, without which we ſhould work but at a patched Peace. And although the Queen perſiſts in her Moderation and pacifick Sentiments, it is ſtill equally juſt and indiſpenſable, as well to redreſs the extreme Injuries that have been already done her, as to ſecure her againſt the like Enterprizes for the future.

There is Nothing in this Anſwer that ſhews the leaſt Averſeneſs to a ſincere and reciprocally advantageous Reconciliation with the ſaid Electoral Houſe. Can it be diſapproved, that conformably to good Faith we were unwilling to ſeparate ourſelves from our Allies? Or is this for the Welfare of the Empire, that before its publick Tranquility be ſecured, the French Troops

who

who have been ſo burthenſome to it, ſhould return to the Rhine in the beſt Condition poſſible, to execute with ſo much more Facility upon the States of the Empire on that Side, what they were not able to do in Bohemia? In ſhort, is this wherein is to conſiſt *that pretended Love of our native Country?* Who ſhould have believed, or who can conceive in Time to come, that a pretended Commiſſorial Decree, aſſerting ſuch Things, ſhould ever have ſeen the Light? We have not demanded, nor do we demand any other than what the Rules of the Law of Nature and Nations require in caſe of an unjuſt Attact or Infraction of Peace; that is, on one Side to be indemnified, and on the other to be ſecured for the future, ourſelves as well as the Empire, againſt the like Enterprizes. Such a Demand cannot appear unjuſt, even to France herſelf, if ſhe would deſiſt from her known Syſtem. Be that as it will, the Court of Bavaria cannot nor will deny that we have declared ourſelves ready for an Accommodation under the Mediation of England, even at the Time when the March of Marechal Maillebois's Army was deſigned towards Givet; and ſo we are ſtill diſpoſed for the future. Every thing may be very well ſettled, as ſoon as the Court of Bavaria ſhall have leſs at Heart her fatal Alliance with France, than the Repoſe, Security, Welfare, and even Advancement of our native Country.

This is what the inward Tranquility of the Empire, interrupted from the other Side, but at preſent reſtored according to Wiſh, as well as the Balance of Europe, and the general Liberty which depends thereon, do demand in the preſent Circumſtances; and how favourable an Opportunity there is now for compaſſing Views ſo ſalutary for the Empire, is what none of its Members, well intentioned for our native Country, can be ignorant of.

It would appear incredible to our Poſterity, and we ſhould be inexcuſable to them, if inſtead of improving theſe Opportunities, we ſhould aid a foreign Nation, and become the Inſtruments of our own Slavery.

Vienna, Aug. 22, 1742, *N. S.*

Lisbon, Aug. 25. We hear from the Groyne, that the Captain General there has ordered a Detachment of a hundred Men from that Garriſon to march to Vigo, and appointed an hundred more to be ſent thither from Bayone, and commanded the Regiment of Militia of Orange to be put under Arms, and to be poſted in ſuch a Manner, as to be ready at a Call to ſuccour either of thoſe Places. This Diſpoſition hath been taken ſince the going into Vigo of two Engliſh Privateers, a Snow and a Brig; one of whom went up as far as Redondela, and landed upon the Iſland of St. Simon, and took Poſſeſſion of a Spaniſh Veſſel; after which they ſailed again, and both arrived off the Bar at Porto. Their Names are the Pulteney and the Pearl; the Commanders went on ſhore there, to endeavour to diſpoſe of two ſmall Prizes, one loaded with Oyl, the other with Lime. They landed in ſeveral Ports of Galicia, where they made ſome Plunder, and obliged the Inhabitants of ſome ſmall Villages to pay them Contribution, to ſave their Houſes from being burnt. A ſmall Veſſel is ſaid to be arrived at Ferrol from the Havanna, with Snuff and Cocoa, and that they had learnt by her, that Admiral Torres was fitting out three Men of War, who were ſpeedily to ſail for Vera Cruz, to take in Treaſure there for Europe, and that he had ſent out ſeveral ſmall Veſſels, one after another, to make Priſoners of the Crew of the Tyger, an Engliſh Man of War, who had fortified themſelves on Shore, after the Ship was loſt amongſt the Cayos; but that they the Spaniards having been always beat off with Loſs, he the ſaid Admiral had thought fit to ſend the Fuerte, a 60 Gun Ship, on the ſaid Service; where ſhe met with the Tyger's Fate, having ſtranded on a Shoal, and was loſt. Another Spaniſh Ship, and a Brig, from the Weſt-Indies with Cocoa and Tobacco, are arrived on the Coaſt of Algarve near Faro, who both had a narrow Eſcape from his Britannick Majeſty's Cruizers, ſtation'd off Cape St. Vincent: They are both ſhelter'd under Albufeira, from whence they are ſending their Cargoes round in Boats to Spain. By Advices from St. Sebaſtians, dated the 2d paſt, we hear, that 396 Britiſh Priſoners of War were arrived there from Saragoza, to wait for the Tranſports from England, who, with thoſe there before, were admitted to the Liberty of the Town, and had Barracks to lie in; that the whole Number, waiting to proceed to England, was near 700, and that only 26 remain'd at Saragoza, ſick in the Hoſpital. Other Advices of the 16th paſt mention, that the Liberty of the City having been granted to the Britiſh Priſoners, and the Guards of the Gates not being very vigilant, many of them had made their Eſcape, both by Sea and Land, to France; to prevent which, the Guards had ſince been augmented. The Priſoners at Cadiz have received Orders to march from thence and that Neighbourhood to Gibraltar. The South Sea Factors and their Families, brought from America to the Groyne, have alſo received Leave to depart thence.

Leghorne, Auguſt 31. On the 29th anchored in this Road from Naples, a Squadron of 14 Sail of His Britannick Majeſty's Ships, commanded by Captain Martin, in the Ipſwich, after having executed a Commiſſion with the King of the Two Sicilies.

Bologna, September 1. On the 24th paſt the King of Sardinia, attended by the Foreign Miniſters and many of his general Officers (his Army being marched through this Legation to the Modeneſe) arrived here from Imola, and lodged at St. Michele in Boſco, a Convent of Oliveran Fryars, where immediately he was complimented by the Cardinal Legat and Vice-Legat; as he was on the 25th by a Deputation of eight Senators on the Part of the City. On the

the 25th, 26th and 27th His Majeſty went to ſee the Buildings, &c. of this City, and each Evening was entertained by Balls at the Senator Aldrovandi and the Gonfalonier's Palace, and on the 28th ſet out for Modena. His Majeſty has preſented to Senator Aldrovandi, who has attended him during his Stay here, a Gold Snuff Box ſet with Diamonds, and has honoured him, and his Deſcendants, with the Title of Grand Chamberlain: He has preſented a Diamond Ring to Senator Angelelli and two other Noblemen, who were appointed from the Publick to receive and accompany the King to the Confines of Bologna; and 100 Zekeens to the Swiſs Guards and Gunners. The Auſtrian Troops are all arrived in the Neighbourhood of Bologna, and defile to the Modeneſe. On the 29th Marſhal Traun was to meet the King of Sardinia at Modena. On the 23d M. de Caſtropignano, in Conſequence of the Orders he had received from the Court of Naples, ſeparated his Troops from the Spaniards at Foligno and Spoleti; and after detaching 2000 Men to compleat the Garriſon of the Preſidii by Caſtro and Ronciglione, proceeded on his March by Rieti, on his Return to the Kingdom of Naples, where it is believed he is already arrived.

Florence, September 2. N. S. The freſheſt Advices this Government has received of the Motions of the Spaniards are, that, in Conſequence of a Council which was held the 25th of Auguſt, M. de Montemar gave Orders for the Diſtribution of his Troops in different Places between Foligno and Perugia; the Horſe in the latter Place, and the Infantry at Aſſiſi, Bevagnia, Canara, Montefalco and Spello; M. de Montemar only remains at Foligno with his Guard. The Horſe that was at Perugia amounts to about 4000, for which M. de Montemar has ordered Proviſions to be made for 15 Days, nor would condeſcend to the Requeſt the Inhabitants, by a Deputation, made to him to divide it in the adjacent Places, ſaying, he could not do it without particular Orders from his Court, to which he had diſpatched a Courier immediately after the Council of the 25th of Auguſt. The general Opinion among the Soldiers was, that they were to come into Tuſcany, either to paſs or to take up their Winter Quarters.

Genoa, September 5. N. S. Upon Repreſentations made here to the Doge and Senate by the Britiſh Conſul on the Part of Vice-Admiral Matthews, the Republick has intimated to the Spaniſh Commiſſary, who has been here ever ſince the Spaniards came firſt into Italy, to make away with whatever Proviſions he might have ſtill in Depoſit, that they might not have any Miſunderſtanding with his Britannick Majeſty on this Account. The Spaniſh Secretary of Affairs has made all poſſible Oppoſition to this at the Palace, but to no Purpoſe, for the Commiſſary is ſelling off every Thing as faſt as he can.

Copenhagen, Sept. 8. N. S. On the 4th Inſtant the Daniſh Court came to Town, and ſaw the next Day three new Ships launched, viz. the Wenden of Seventy Guns, the Three Crowns of Seventy, and the Sudermanland (an old Swediſh Prize rebuilt) of Fifty four. The Delmenhorſt, a Sixty Gun Ship, which has been for ſome Time repairing in the Dock, was alſo let out the ſame Day. The uſual Council having been held here Yeſterday, Count Bunau, the Emperor's Envoy, had then his firſt Audiences of their Daniſh Majeſties. They write from Elſenore, that his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Lime, commanded by Captain John Pritchard, arrived the 5th Inſtant in the Sound; where ſhe is to wait fourteen Days, in order to take the homeward bound Merchantmen under her Convoy. The Court returns this Day to Fridericksbourg.

Geneva, September 10. N. S. The Spaniſh Troops entered Savoy laſt Friday, but we know as yet nothing certain as to their Numbers; their advanced Guard was to arrive Yeſterday at Chambery, but as we have not heard the News to-day, we know not whether they are arrived there or no. The People of Savoy begin to recover their Fright, upon the good Diſcipline which the Spaniards have proclaimed that they intend to obſerve. The Prince Don Philip being ſtill at St. Michel in the Morienne, the City of Chambery ſent him a Deputation, which was graciouſly received.

Here follows an Order which has been publiſhed in Savoy on the part of Count Glimes, Commander of the Spaniſh Army, under the Orders of his Royal Highneſs Don Philip, iſſued from the Camp of Montier near St. Michel, on the 1ſt of September, 1742.

THAT the Army is to obſerve good Order and the moſt exact Diſcipline; that the People of Savoy may not be plundered; that all Mayors, Bailiſs, and Conſuls of Cities, Towns and Villages of the Dutchy of Savoy, do come and pay Obedience to his Royal Highneſs, without the leaſt Delay, and depute Perſons to ſettle the Subſiſtance of the ſaid Army, with thoſe appointed for that Purpoſe; in which Caſe the People ſhall be treated with all poſſible Lenity, but in Default of it, with all the Rigour allowed by the Rights of War.

The Conſuls of St. Michel have done Homage, and the Commiſſaries of Taxes have had Orders to remain in their Poſts, and direct the Cuſtoms as uſual: They pay ready Money for the Forrage and Oats, and the Bread and Victuals in Bills. The Council of this Town has named the Syndic Fabri and the Concillor Pictat to go and compliment the Prince Don Philip, on the Part of this Republick, as ſoon as they ſhall have Notice of his Arrival at Chambery. The

Spaniards have prohibited the Exportation of Corn from Savoy, under ſevere Penalties.

Oſtend, September 16. *N. S.* The two Yachts with the Earls of Pembroke and Effingham, and the Tranſports, appeared in the Offing Yeſterday Morning; they got in the Harbour by two of the Clock in the Afternoon, except two Ships which drove too far to the Eaſtward, who came in ſafe in the Night. The greater Part of the Blue Regiment diſembarked laſt Night; one Squadron marched for Bruges this Morning, the reſt will do the ſame To-morrow, and General Legonier's on Tueſday: We don't hear of one Horſe's being hurt.

Hague, September 17. *N. S.* By our Letters from Dreſden of the 12th Inſtant, we are informed, that the Accommodation between the King of Poland and Queen of Hungary was finally adjuſted and ſettled. And that by their laſt Letters from the Camp before Prague, they were informed, that the Conferences between the Marſhals Konigſeg and Belliſle were entirely broken off; and that the Reſolution was taken to march from thence the 13th or 14th N. S. with the greateſt Part of the Auſtrian Army, to meet and give Battle to Marſhal Maillebois, leaving 10000 Men to block up the French in Prague, and prevent their receiving any Proviſions from without.

Navy-Office, Sept. 4. 1742.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury having appointed Money for paying of Half Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1ſt of January 1741, *to the 30th of June,* 1742, *according to his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment on that Behalf, Theſe are to give Notice, that the ſaid Payment will begin to be made at the Treaſurer of the Navy's Office in Broad Street, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the following Days, to wit, on Thurſday the 23d of this Month for the Captains, Friday the 24th for the Lieutenants, and Saturday the 25th for Maſters and Surgeons, that all Perſons concerned may then and there attend to receive what may become payable to them, and not only bring with them the Affidavits required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid the ſaid Half Pay, but alſo produce Certificates that they have ſubſcribed to the Teſt, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to his preſent Majeſty. And in Caſe any of the ſaid Officers ſhall not be able to attend themſelves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpoſe, that the ſaid Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Perſons they are employed by.*

General Poſt Office, London, July 3, 1742.

Whereas divers Perſons, thro' Ignorance or Carleſneſs, frequently put Letters into the General Poſt Offices, and the Receiving Houſes both in Town and Country, directed on board of Ships, and to Foreign Parts, without paying at the ſame Time the Poſtage, as ought to be done; And whereas Letters and Packets are often put into the ſaid Offices with Money and Rings incloſed, and in Fraud of his Majeſty's Revenue, divers Perſons preſume to ſend Letters with falſe and counterfeit Franks; This is to acquaint the Publick, that no Letters under any of the Circumſtances aforeſaid have any Right by Law to be forwarded.

Note, That Letters going out of Great Britain (except to France, Holland, and Flanders) have by the ancient Uſage of this Office paid the Foreign Poſtage, and are required by the Act of Parliament ſo to do, at the Office in Great Britain where the ſame are firſt put in.

Note alſo, That if ſuch Letters to Foreign Parts are put into any of the Country Offices, the Inland Poſtage of ſuch Letters to London muſt alſo be paid on putting the ſame into ſuch Office

By Command of the Poſt Maſter General.

George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, that a General Court will be held at the Bank, on Thurſday next the 16th Inſtant, at Twelve a Clock at Noon, to conſider of a Dividend; which will be alſo one of the Quarterly general Courts appointed by the Charter.

Eaſt India Houſe, September 8. 1742.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be holden at the Eaſt India Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 29th of this Inſtant September, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, the ſame being a Quarterly Court.

Advertiſements.

A. MILLAR,

Removed to Buchanan's Head, oppoſite Catharine-ſtreet in the Strand,

Is printing, and will publiſh in March next,

A Complete Collection of the Works of the Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, Eſq; To which will be added, Some Manuſcripts of the Author's, and Letters to and from him on ſeveral important Subjects, never before publiſhed, in 5 Vols. Folio.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Subſciption for the Small Paper is Five Guineas, Three to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the reſt on the Delivery of the Book.

II. The Large Paper is Eight Guineas, Five to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the Remainder on Delivery.

III. There being no more, on any Paper printed, than 350 of the Small, and 50 Large, after that Number is ſubſcribed, it will be impoſſible for the Undertaker to oblige any Gentleman with a Set; and if that Number is not ſubſcribed, the Encouragers may be aſſured there ſhall not be a Copy ſold after the Subſcription is cloſed, but at an advanced Price. Therefore,

IV. Such Gentlemen as intend to be poſſeſs'd of this Work, are deſired to be expeditious in ſending their Names, that they may be inſerted in the Liſt as Encouragers to this Undertaking, by, Their moſt obedient humble Servant,

And. Millar.

Propoſals at large, with the Catalogue of the Author's Works, may be had gratis at the ſaid A. Millar's.

A Very extraordinary Cure hath lately been performed on a Daughter of Mr. Madiſon, Coach-Maker, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, who was afflicted with a Blindneſs for ſome Time, was told of Mrs. Deane, Occuliſt, in New-ſtreet by Fetter-lane, at whoſe Houſe ſhe was while cured: She is now perfectly well and at home. The Truth of this Cure, with many others, may be enquired of at the aboveſaid Mr. Madiſon's, or at Mrs. Deane's Dwellinghouſe.

Thurſday

Thurſday the 2d Day of September, in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, 1742. between Mary Webb, Plaintiff, William Overton, Defendant.

UPON the humble Petition of the Plaintiff this Day preferred unto the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Roolls, for the Reaſons therein and in the Affidavit thereto annexed, contained, and upon reading the ſaid Affidavit, and an Order made in this Cauſe the 16th Day of June laſt, it is ordered, That the ſaid Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the Firſt Day of next Term.

TO be ſold peremptorily, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Samuel Burroughs, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-lane; on Wedneſday the 6th of October next, between Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, The Eſtate of John Butterworth, Eſq; being the Lordſhip and Manor of Hopton, conſiſting of the ſaid Manor and Farm and ſeven Hundred and Forty ſix Acres of Land and Upwards, lying and being in the Pariſh of Little Creſſingham and Bodney, in the County of Norfolk, now in the Poſſeſſion of John Pratt, Tenant at Will; which ſaid Eſtate lyes within Ten Miles of Thetford, Nine of Methwold, Six of Swafham, and Three of Watton, all Market Towns. Particulars of the ſaid Eſtate to be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

THE Creditors of Joſhua Willcocks, late of Aldermanbury, London, Merchant, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under the Commiſſion awarded againſt him, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate, on Tueſday next at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Loyd's Coffee-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, London, to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees compounding or agreeing with Nathan Blanch for a Debt due from him to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, and any other Perſon or Perſons Debtors to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, and on other ſpecial Affairs.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Stokoe, late of Tanfield in the County of Durham, Brewer, Vintner, and Innholder, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 9th, 22d, and 23d of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Margaret Hill, Inn-keeper, being the Sign of the Bull and Crown in the Fleſh Market in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. William Aynſley, Attorney, in Newcaſtle aforeſaid.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Hammerton, of the City of Briſtol, Ironmonger, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 20th and 21ſt of September Inſtant, and on the 23d of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Elliott, Vintner, called the Fountain Tavern in High-ſtreet in Briſtol aforeſaid, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Evans, Attorney, in Briſtol.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Stead, of the City of Hereford, Vintner, Dealer in Wines and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 18th, and 28th of September Inſtant, and on the 23d of October next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Banks, Attorney, in the Rolls Buildings, Fetter-Lane, London.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Daulinge, of London Bridge, London, Haberdaſher of Hats, intend to meet on the 16th Day of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Peter Burchall, of Halifax, in the County of York, Grocer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 2d of October next, at Four in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Moxon, being the Sign of the King's Arms in Leeds aforeſaid, in order to make a further Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And the Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are then and there to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of the ſaid Bankrupt's Certificate.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt David Deas, of the Pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields in the County of Middleſex, Taylor, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid David Deas hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, That by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 1ſt of October next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Thomas Hall, late of the Pariſh of St. Mary Aldermary, London, Packer, Preſſer, and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Thomas Hall hath in all things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 1ſt of October next.

Printed by *Edward Owen* in *Amen-Corner*, 1742.